

# ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Vol. XXI. { REV. A. STEVENS, EDITOR.  
FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1850.

TERMS, \$1.50, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. { No. 35.  
OFFICE, No. 7 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

## DEATH AND BURIAL OF NEANDER.

Neander is no more! He who for thirty-eight years has defeated the attacks upon the church from the side of Rationalism and Philosophy—who, through all the controversies among theologians in Germany, has remained true to the faith of his adoption, the pure and holy religion of Jesus Christ—Neander, the philosopher, the scholar—better, the great and good man—has been taken from the world.

August Neander was born in Gottingen, of Jewish parentage, in 1787; studied at the Gymnasium at Hamburg; at the age of 17 was converted to Christianity and baptized. After his conversion, he went to Halle to study Theology under Schleiermacher. Having completed his studies, he was first appointed in 1811 private lecturer in Heidelberg, and in 1812 Professor at the newly founded University in Berlin. He was never married, but lived with his maiden sister. Often have I seen the two walking arm in arm upon the streets and in the Parks of the city. Neander's habit of abstraction and near-sightedness rendered it necessary for him to have some one to guide the way whenever he left his study to take a walk, or to go to his lecture room. Generally, a student walked with him to the University, and just before it was time for his lecture to close, his sister could be seen walking up and down on the opposite side of the street, waiting to accompany him home.

Many anecdotes are related of him illustrative of his absence of mind, such as his appearing in the lecture room half dressed,—it left alone, always going to his old residence, after he had removed to another part of the city,—walking in the gutter, &c., &c. In the lecture room, his manner was in the highest degree peculiar. He put his left arm over the desk, clasping the book in his hand, and after bringing his face close to the corner of his desk, effectually concealed it by holding his nose close to his nose.

In one hand was always a quill, which, during the lecture, he kept constantly twirling about and crushing. He pushed the desk forward upon two legs, swinging it back and forth, and every few minutes would plunge forward almost spasmodically, throwing one foot back in a way leading you to expect that he would the next moment precipitate himself headlong down upon the desks of the students. Twirling his pen, occasional spitting, jerking his foot backward, taken with his dress, gave him a most eccentric appearance in the lecture room. Meeting him upon the street, with his sister, you never would have suspected that such a strange looking being could be Neander. He formerly had two sisters, but a few years ago the favorite one died. It was a trying affliction, and for a short interval he was quite overcome, but suddenly he dried his tears, calmly declared his firm faith and reliance in the wise purpose of God in taking her to himself, and resumed his labors immediately, as if nothing had overtaken him to disturb his serenity.

Neander's charity was unbounded. Poor students were not only presented with tickets to his lectures, but were also often provided by him with money and clothing. Not a farthing of the money received for his lectures ever went to supply his own wants; it was all given away for benevolent purposes. The income from his writings was bestowed upon the Missionary, Bible and other Societies, and upon Hospitals. Thoughts of himself never seemed to have entered upon his mind. He would sometimes give away to a poor student all the money he had about him at the moment the request was made of him, even his new coat, retaining the old one for himself. You have known this great man in your country more on account of his learning, from his books, than in any other way; but here, where he has lived, one finds that his private character, his piety, his charity, have distinguished him above all others. It would be difficult to decide whether the influence of his example has not been as great as that of his writings upon the thousands of young men who have been his pupils. Protestants, Catholics, nearly all the leading preachers throughout Germany, have attended his lectures, and all have been more or less guided by him. While Philosophy has been for years attempting to usurp the place of religion, Neander has been the chief instrument in combatting it, and in keeping the true faith constantly before the students. Strauss' celebrated "Life of Jesus" created almost a revolution in the theological world. At the time of its appearance, the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs consulted Neander's opinion as to the propriety of prohibiting its sale in Prussia. Neander, who at that time was reading lectures upon the Life of Christ, replied, that as his opinions were in direct opposition to those of Strauss, he would write a book in which he would endeavor to confute the dangerous positions taken by that author. He could not advise to the prohibition of the work—it had already taken its place in the scientific world, and could only be put down by argument. "Our Saviour," said he, "needs not the assistance of man to maintain his church upon earth." Neander's principal lectures were upon Church History, Dogmatics, Patristic and books of the New Testament. His lecture room was always well filled, and one could see from his earnest manner that his whole soul was engaged in the work—that it was to him a labor of love. Neander's writings have been translated, and are well known in America. The principal among them are, "Julian and his Times," 1812. "St. Bernard and his Times," 1813. "The development of the Gnostic system," 1818. "St. Chrysostom," 1822. "History of the Christian Church," which has reached its tenth volume. "The Anti-Gnostics," 1826. "Planting of the Church by the Apostles," 1832. "Life of Jesus," in reply to Strauss, 1837.

He was better acquainted with church history and the writings of the Fathers than any one of his time. It has been the custom upon the recurrence of his birthday, for the students to present to him a rare edition of one of the Fathers, and thus he has come to have one of the most complete sets of their writings to be found in any library. Turning from his great literary attainments, from all considerations suggested by his profound learning, it is pleasant to contemplate the pure Christian character of the man. Although born a Jew, his whole life seemed to be a sermon upon the text, "That disciple whom Jesus loved, said unto Peter, it is the Lord!" Neander's life resembled more "that disciple's" than any other. He was the loving John, the new church Father of our times.

His sickness was only of a few days duration. On Monday he held his lecture as usual. The next day he was seized with a species of Cholera. A day or two of pain was followed by a lucid interval, when the physicians were encouraged to hope for his recovery. During this interval he dictated a page in his Church History, and then said to his sister—"I am weary,—let us

go home." He had no time to die. He needed no further preparation; his whole life had been the best preparation, and up to the last moment we see him active in his master's service. The disease returned with redoubled force, a day or two more of suffering, and on Sunday, less than a week from the day of attack, he was dead.

On the 17th of July I attended the funeral services. The procession of students was formed at the university, and marched to his dwelling. In the meantime, in the house, the theological students, the professors from Berlin, and from the university at Halle, the clergy, relatives, high officers of Government, etc., were assembled to hear the funeral discourse. Prof. Strauss, for 45 years an intimate friend of Neander, delivered the sermon. During the exercises the body, not yet placed in the coffin, was covered with wreaths and flowers and surrounded with burning candles. The procession, which was of great length, was formed at 10 A. M., and moved through Unter den Linden as far as Frederick Street, and then the whole length of Frederick St. as far as the Elizabeth street Cemetery. The whole distance, nearly two miles, the sides of the streets, doors and windows of the houses were filled with an immense concourse of people who had come to look upon the solemn scene. The hearse was surrounded by students, some of them from Halle, carrying lighted candles, and in advance was borne the Bible and Greek Testament which had ever been used by the deceased.

At the grave a choir of young men sang appropriate music and a student from Halle made an affecting address. It was a solemn sight to see the tears gushing from the eyes of those who had been the pupils and friends of Neander. Many were deeply moved, and well might they join with the world in mourning for one who had done more than any one to keep pure the religion of Christ here in Germany.

After the benediction was pronounced, every one present, according to the beautiful custom here, went to the grave and threw into it a handful of dirt, thus assisting at the burial. Slowly and in scattered groups the crowd dispersed to their various homes.

How insignificant all the metaphysical controversies of the age, the vain teachings of man, appeared to us as we stood at the grave-side of Neander. His was a far higher and holier faith from which, like the Evangelist, he never wavered. In his life, in his death, the belief to which he had been converted, his watchword remained unchanged—"It is the Lord." His body has been consigned to the grave, but the sunset glory of his example still illumines our sky, and will forever light us onward to the path he trod.

AGINDOS.

For the Herald and Journal.

## SANCTIFICATION AND THE STUDY.

"Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."—St. Paul.

This divine precept requires a large measure of purity. Study, as well as prayer, to show thyself approved unto God. Let the eye be single in the study, no less than in the pulpit; the influence of holiness will be no less apparent there. The pure heart believes God always near; there is no place or employment in which he is not. There is no situation where he does not fill such a heart and render it useful and happy.

Holiness peculiarly adapts a minister, or a private Christian, to study to profit. He cannot well do without it. The study, without a warm heart, must be a cold, barren place, but cheered and warmed by the sun-light of the divine presence, it becomes a hallowed situation—the banqueting house of the soul. Let us look, then, for a moment, on a sanctified soul engaged in study.

The profiting of such a one will appear upon all. The brightening effects of study, as usually pursued, on the spiritual attainments, will be happily escaped. But the possession of exalted piety has been thought inimical to thorough and effective scholarship. Not a few of the better class of people have adopted this view, and hence education has been pursued only from a kind of necessity, and no further than that necessity demanded.

But is not this all visionary—a mere caprice of the illiterate? Does not piety add to a man's power in the study, as well as the other departments of duty? He has a more impressive sense of the value and importance of time. To him every moment is precious. The fragments are gathered up, that nothing be lost. There are many people and some Christian people, whose estimate of this invaluable talent is fully meagre. Moments, hours, days, wasted, bring no condemnation. Not thus with the sanctified believer. A moment idly squandered, brings sorrow of heart that can only be removed by a fresh application of the blood of sprinkling. He has no time to spend in unnecessary sleep, idle conversation, profligate company or wandering thoughts.

The Rev. Wm. Bramwell was an early riser, but was found one morning later in bed than usual. As he came from his chamber he wore a sad countenance and downcast eye. A friend inquired the cause; when Mr. B. informed him that, having been detained from home until late at night, he failed to awake, till the sun was up! What a keen sense of the value of time, and what a proof to half the world!

What can the student do who does not prize his moments? What can he not perform if he be religiously husbanded? He may work miracles, and astonish even himself. Look at Wesley, Fletcher, Adam Clarke. Sanctification will aid the successful prosecution of study by relieving the mind from many petty annoyances, minor cares and anxieties. These consume our time, divide and distract the mind. A little guilt upon the conscience spoils many an hour devoted to study. But in deep and ardent piety we have a cure for all these ills of the mind. The sanctified believer has learned to be careful for nothing; having resolved to engage in those pursuits only that are divinely approved, he tells with a pure conscience, casting all his cares and burdens on the Lord. No perplexity about the result of plans or the evolutions of Providence can be for a moment entertained; hence the mind is left free to go out in search of light and truth.

Holiness is a valuable auxiliary to study, in giving concentration to the thoughts. The successful student must be able, at will, to chain his thoughts to a single point. He must be able to command his faculties, to place his will at the helm and to speak with a voice that hushes to silence every impertinent thought, every vagrant imagination. Said Emerson, "he who can look for an hour at the point of a cambric needle, will be able to make a scholar." He must have this self-command—this perfect control over himself—over his mind in all its departments. But our theology teaches us that man has lost this power by sin. We assume this as Bible

doctrine, and ask how it can be restored to him save by holiness? The sanctified soul has been taught in the school of Christ to bring every thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ. By grace he is able to rule himself—he has conquered the clamorous passions, the evil heart, and laid all his redeemed and saved powers at the foot of the cross, to be used for the glory of God. He finds this just the preparation he needs to render him a vigorous scholar—more valuable than the curriculum of the universities. He is now fitted to thread the labyrinthian intricacies of science, literature, theology. A more forcible logic, a more lively and glowing rhetoric conduct him to stable and trustworthy conclusions. Seeing his subject in all its parts—and aspects he is able to give it an analysis—to touch the spring that moves the entire machinery. And, as a student, what does the minister need before this? Without a concentration of his reflective powers, his studies and schemes will be imperfect. His mind may emit some brilliant scintillations, an occasional thought may be great; but he will lack the power of moulding them into system—of combining those burning links into a continuous and perfect chain. His sermons may be fraught with rich and valuable materials, but will be unpruned, disjointed and out of proportion. Piety reduces this concentrative power to a habit—the bow continues bent, and yet elastic. The engine has not to be heated, ere the intellectual train can be set in motion; the fires never grow dim. The loins of his mind are continually girded—his lights trimmed and burning. Hence he will be found the man for an emergency. His self-control never forsakes him; no occasion finds him unprepared. Like the soldiers of Cortez, he sleeps even in his arms.

Holiness contributes largely to intellectual energy and powerful thought. It not merely collects the scattered rays of thought and pours them upon a single point, but renders each ray a hundred fold more intense and effective.

Does converse with lofty themes serve to render the soul vigorous, then does the sanctified man reap this advantage. The subjects that engage his attention are pondered by angels and beatified spirits. He daily seizes the stupendous idea of a God, whose attributes are surpassingly grand, and whose Providence rules all things. He searches into the great and wonderful scheme of human redemption which has engaged the thought and awakened the amazement of superior intelligences. Such a man has risen above the world—ceasing to amuse himself with the ephemeral affairs of earth, vast, eternal truths have become the congenial theme of his study. Like the bird of strong wing he launches forth into infinite space, and pushing away from the world, he compasses the throne of light and glory, and from her summit gazes upon the unmeasured fields of the universe. And every effort to measure the unmeasured—to comprehend the incomprehensible, to know the great unknown, makes an addition to his intellectual might. He passes on daily to know more, receiving greater power to know.

The constancy of his meditation upon great truths serves to invigorate the mind. It is not a spasmodic effort that soon dies away and permits the soul to relapse into inactivity, but a daily and continuous work. And we well know the tendency of continuous study—of unintermitted application to great doctrines—to strengthen the mind. No one can be a devout and honest Christian for a long time and not experience a renewal of his vigor.

Holiness renders the perceptive powers keen and delicate. It is to the soul what the microscope is to the eye—brings out to notice the minor, undiscovered truths, revealing their finer shades and minute inequalities. It throws about a dry question in theology or the Bible, a brilliant but mellow light, that brings the subject into distinct notice. His perspicuity will be seen in illustrating Scripture particularly. He opens a fountain in the desert that pours forth perennial and refreshing streams; new views are elicited, striking thoughts spring up, and the entire passage becomes invested with a new interest. Devout piety is peculiarly inventive in good things, and clear-sighted in discovering the ways of the Lord.

Sanctification excludes from the study all unprofitable books and thoughts. An impure heart brings into the study many useless books and themes, and thus wastes precious hours and talents. The air is filled with castles that can never rest on earth, the thoughts vagrant, the imagination wild. The frothy works of the day find a place and are read. But make the heart pure and these evils have an end. The whole tribe will be excluded, and a useful, ennobling subjects take their place. These are some of the ways in which the blessing of perfect love will be useful in the study; others could be enumerated, but want of space forbids.

Smoky Hollow, Aug. 10. S.

For the Herald and Journal.

## SHORT ESSAY ON SPEECH.

What power, what energy there is in a word! With what force does a word often strike the ear, penetrate the heart, kindle the emotions, and, like a rock in the river, give a new direction to the current of our thoughts and purposes. It was a favorite expression with Homer, "he spake winged words;" and there is force and beauty in the expression. The passage of a word from the lips is like the flight of a bird through the air—it is instinct with vitality and living motion. Sound, articulate or other, is not a word. Sound is but the shell—the body, idea—thought is the soul of a word. And as a human body without a soul is not a man, so sound without sense is not a word. Said Augustus Caesar, when complimented upon the extent and absoluteness of his power, "with the utmost stretch of my authority, and the exercise of all my power, I am not able to add a single word to the Latin language." The reason is plain. Words are not the product of mere arbitrary will or power; their creation is not voluntary with man. They are the product of nature and necessity; their origin and multiplication are controlled and determined by laws as fixed and uniform as those which govern the physical operations of nature. As, therefore, the laws of nature are entirely preterit, or superior to the influences of the human will, so the production of words, although eminently a human thing, is not a matter of arbitrary human determination.

The ancients were right in calling the faculty of speech divine. He who shall appropriately name a thing, shall intelligently apply a word to it for the first time, performs in one sense a divine act; he performs, so to speak, an act of creation. For he, by applying the name to the thing, evokes it from the indeterminate and chaotic mass of things—in which chaotic state not anything can be said to have a real existence—and henceforth gives it a distinct and individual existence—at least to the human intellect. Speech is the means by which man is enabled to manifest and diffuse himself. God manifests himself by creation—through the works which he has made. Nature is a divine vocabulary; and every fact is a word manifesting or revealing the nature and character of God. But man by articulate speech gives expression to his thoughts and feelings, and manifests himself by words: "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." No man hath seen God at any time; nor has any one ever seen the spirit of a man: so neither God nor man can be known except by what they utter, the one by creative acts, the other by words. As God without creative power would be, so to speak, locked up within his own bosom, unable to give expression or radiation of himself, so man, without the faculty of speech, would be the silent sepulchre of his thoughts and feelings.

Speech is the great bond by which society is held together. It is the means by which consolation is expressed, joy is diffused, counsel imparted; the channel through which all the social affections find at once their manifestation and exercise. It is the grand instrument of intellectual culture and education. Through it knowledge is given and received; and by it the intellectual faculties are furnished with their appropriate aliment. Without the faculty of speech man would be a solitary, savage animal, uncultivated and inhuman. The cultivation of this faculty then ought to occupy the first place in every system of education.

Dover, N. H. U. V. M.

For the Herald and Journal.

## THE YOUNG.

"Whose step is like an April rain,  
Thrown over the gentle flower."

God had special regard to the interests and wants of the young in giving instruction to his ancient people. "And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be in thy heart; and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." Deut. 6: 6, 7. If parents and other friends of the young would follow these directions, under the influence of the spirit of Jesus, much good would be accomplished.

When I look upon the children in Sabbath Schools, I consider this the most promising field for Christian enterprise. But in order to do good in this extensive field, it is necessary that we should enter into the sympathies of the young. They have their sorrows and sorrows, and often very much need encouragement, which is best given by a full expression of our sympathy, through acts designed to do them good. God said to the Israelites, "Ye know the heart of a stranger;" for they had been "strangers in a strange land." It would be well for the young, if it could be said of all professing Christians, "ye know the heart of a child." While we should be in favor of all proper restraints, and should labor to pre-occupy the mind with good, we should carefully avoid a "cast-iron" system of government over children and youth. Young persons are not old persons; and we would not have them possessed of the characteristics of those who are far advanced in life. They are passing through the bright morning of their existence, and the shades of evening will come full soon enough. I love the buoyant, cheerful and even mirthful child, that has not been fettered by the arbitrary rules of artificial society. And it is altogether a mistake that such children are the least susceptible of profound religious impressions. Much more may be made of them, than of your "stupid specimens of dull humanity." But such children are often misunderstood, and consequently misjudged. Many of them might say with much truth:—

"I am misjudged, because I act  
A light and trifling part;  
'Tis little known how full the tide  
Of feeling in my heart.  
By the sparkling surface, who can tell  
Of the ocean's depths below;  
Or who by smiles and trifling words,  
The soul's deep founts may know?"

For the Herald and Journal.

## PASTORAL VISITING.

Pastoral visiting, is one of the most efficient means employed to advance the cause of Christ. The pastor in his visits, comes in contact with a large number of persons whom he does not meet in his congregations, as well as meets such as sit under his public ministry; consequently, he is favored with an opportunity of preaching the Gospel to such as will not improve their privilege of listening to him from the pulpit, as well as to many, who in consequence of poverty, or the thousand infirmities that "flesh is heir to," are deprived of the privilege of going to the house of God. He is able in his visits to explain whatever may have been obscure in his public performances; to give evidence additional to that presented in public, of his deep and heartfelt sincerity while urging sinners to embrace the Gospel; he can use more freedom while addressing individuals privately than publicly, and adapt his remarks more fully to their circumstances; he thus comes in contact with individuals, and makes them feel he has a message from God to them. And how much more sensibly do persons feel the importance of that message when given directly to them in an earnest, affectionate manner. Truth when thus presented is almost irresistible; serious impressions are awakened; men are convinced of their sinfulness, and truths which if listened to from the pulpit would make no impression, now fall with weight upon their minds. Hence ministers who have been attentive to this duty and faithfully performed it, have uniformly been most successful in winning souls to Christ. And while many of "splendid preaching talents" have labored for years without seeing a soul converted or scarcely a professor quickened, but who neglected this duty; others who could make no pretensions to "great gifts" or hardly to acceptability in the pulpit, but who faithfully performed it, have seen the pleasure of the Lord prosper in their hands, in the conversion of many sinners, and the permanent establishment of many professors in the faith of the Gospel. This success, in whole or in part, was the result of faithful pastoral visiting. And we believe we speak advisedly when we say, that no man, though he could preach like an angel, can reasonably expect to be successful without paying attention to this part of his calling.

But is it not true, that many visits that are said to be pastoral visits are not such? Is it not true, that many ministers, who have obtained the reputation of being great visitors, are nevertheless poor pastors? Why is this? We conceive, because the salvation of souls is not the principal object had in view. It must be acknowledged, that even ministers, at least some of them, are disposed sometimes, to do their "own will," or to act so as to promote their worldly interests. And is it not true, that many visits are made to pass off the time agreeably, or to insinuate themselves into the good graces of their parishioners? It is quite certain, that by calling on families to inquire into the state of their health, to converse about the last sermon we have heard, or the last book we have read, or the various important subjects that are agitating the scientific, literary, political, moral and religious world, is not to perform the duties of a pastor; this may be done, and souls sink to everlasting ruin notwithstanding. But how is this duty to be performed? This is an important question, yet we conceive a short answer may be given to it. The minister in making pastoral visits should have a specific object in view. That object should be the salvation of souls. To promote this object, he should be guided by the word and spirit of God. The word of God directs him to "preach the word in season and out of season; to reprove, rebuke, with all long suffering and doctrine; to warn every one day and night with tears." The spirit of God will suggest the particular turn his remarks should take while addressing those whom he visits, and assist him in offering to the "throne of grace," humble, fervent, believing prayer, in behalf of such for whose benefit he labors.

Ministers of Christ! we have entered, or are about to enter upon another Conference year. Many of us complain, we have "told" for years and "taught nothing." Possibly we have not been faithful pastors, and this may be the cause of our failures. Now let us try pastoral visiting—direct, earnest, personal effort. Let us at least the year ensuing try an experiment—see what personal effort will do. Let us "sow beside all waters,"—approach the hardened, obdurate sinner, as well as those who have hearts quite susceptible of serious impressions. Why should our efforts be confined to the young and comparatively innocent? But ere we go out to "warn men to flee the wrath to come," let us in our closets get our souls "baptised with the Holy Ghost." I give it as my deliberate opinion that one of the causes of the present religious declension, is inattention to pastoral visiting.

East Maine, June, 1850.

For the Herald and Journal.

## WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Middletown, Conn., Aug. 8, 1850.

DEAR BRO. STEVENS:—Permit me through the medium of your valuable paper to add my testimony in favor of the Wesleyan University; and that, too, obtained from personal knowledge. It is not my object to repeat what has been said by yourself and Bro. Talbot, but to confirm it, and subjoin such other remarks and facts as may be important to be known by the readers of the Journal.

LOCATION.

The location of the buildings of the Wesleyan University is probably not surpassed by anything similar in New England. They command an extensive view of the surrounding country, and the beautiful Valley of the Connecticut. The site of the college buildings is retired from the principal street, called MAIN STREET, which runs parallel with the Connecticut. This renders it a very desirable retreat for the student and the man of letters. Nothing of a secular character here obtrudes itself upon the attention of the student, to divert his mind from the pursuits of science and literature.

The scenery of nature at this time is delightful, diversified and picturesque, and the landscape at all seasons of the year must be beautiful and attractive. An excellent taste is displayed by the citizens of Middletown in the numerous trees, hedges and shrubbery interspersed for ornament throughout the city. These contribute much to its health and beauty. The serenity of its atmosphere commends it favorably to the college student, as well as to the man of science. Few places present more attractions to engage the entire mind, and less motives of a demoralizing tendency to divert it from the great object of all human education—rightly to discipline the intellectual faculties and harmoniously to develop them for the exigencies of life and future usefulness.

LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.

The College Library and the libraries belonging to the societies connected with the college, comprise more than 12,000 volumes. These are continually accumulating. The College Library contains many rare and choice works, an entire set of the Latin Classics and most of the Greek, and a set of the Philosophical Transactions; it abounds in the scientific works of the age, both foreign and of our own country. It has, also, an expensive astronomical and philosophical apparatus; a telescope with a six inch object glass, a splendid altitude and azimuth instrument, so constructed that it can be used for meridian transits. The observatory is octagonal in form, and convenient for astronomical observation.

Russell's Magnificent Orrery is unrivalled in this country, and the only one of the kind. The Electrical Plate Machine has two plates 36 inches in diameter.

The chemical department has a good laboratory; and the apparatus to illustrate the principles of science is ample and extensive.

The cabinet of minerals is also extensive, and by the unwearied industry of the Professor of Natural Science, is becoming increasingly so.

VISIT.

You will excuse the writer for being a little more minute in his relation of what came under his observation, because the present is his first visit to the Wesleyan University and its environs. The week that he spent at Middletown passed away pleasantly and rapidly. During his stay in the place, he was kindly and hospitably entertained at the residence of Prof. Johnston. He and his family will long be remembered by the writer with kindly emotions. He would also gratefully acknowledge the marked attention he received from the President and the several Professors by being invited to their houses, and for the pleasant acquaintances formed at the interview or leave at the mansion of the President.

He witnessed with heartfelt satisfaction the meeting of the *Alumni* at their Society Rooms. Here was the greeting of friends, the renewal of by-gone associations, the free interchange of sentiment and mutual congratulations, which none can appreciate but those that have toiled together in the halls of science, and have been associated for successive years in the pursuits of literature. Here the *Alumni* of former years live over and feast upon the past, exhilarated at the

fount of science, and buoyant with the hope of the future, with a firm determination to exert their prospective influence to sustain the continued prosperity of their alma mater. Permit me to add, that these festive occasions were graced with the presence of the ladies, who are always ready to contribute to the advancement of whatever tends to elevate and ennoble humanity. You will hear from me again soon.

Yours truly, AMICUS.

For the Herald and Journal.

## CAMP MEETINGS.

As the season is approaching when we hold these annual feasts, I would present a few thoughts, which, if carried out, will be a blessing to those who have taken the opposite course.

1. In order to receive benefit from this means of grace, we should possess a higher motive in going there than merely an excursion of pleasure.
2. It should not be our design to visit the consecrated spot *wholly* for the purpose of being blessed.
3. Say to things of earth, "Stay thou here, while I go and worship."
4. When on the ground, we should not go from tent to tent to renew acquaintance, but go to work for God with all our souls.
5. Be not guilty of going without home or provisions. If you have no tent, you can make arrangements previous, which will be better than to crowd upon other people and feel that you are intruding.
6. Let every tent master enforce *all* the rules of the meeting, or strike colors and go home.

A YOUTH.

New London District.

For the Herald and Journal.

## A DREADFUL THING.

To have our members lost, by changing from one place to another, or from any cause whatever, is a dreadful thing.

We must prevent it. Therefore, let it be understood to be the duty of every member of the church in this place:—

- 1st. To particularly notice *strangers* who come among us; depend on it, nine times out of ten, they have been under Methodist influence elsewhere; but if you do not notice them and "Compel them to come in," soon they will be tempted to go with the first one who entices them wrong. Don't blame your pastor for seeming neglect. To be sure, tell him of every such case, but see to it yourself also. Don't be so *bashful* in this matter; strangers will be tempted, and often are, to think you care nothing for them; and thus many, many, are lost to us. Awake, brethren and sisters, awake in this thing. I beg of you not to put all this labor on your pastor, he is only one of you; he cannot do everything. Do your duty now, and in every chance you see, do it. There is dreadful sloth in this matter.

A PRIVATE MEMBER.

Gospel Vineyard, Aug., 1850.

## "AFTER MANY DAYS."

Mr. Flavel, on one occasion, preached from the following passage: "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema maranatha." The discourse was unusually solemn, particularly the explanation of the words *anathema maranatha*—"cursed with a curse, cursed of God with a bitter and grievous curse." At the conclusion of the service, when Mr. Flavel arose to pronounce the benediction, he paused and said:—

"How shall I bless this whole assembly, when every person in it who loveth not the Lord Jesus Christ is anathema maranatha?"

The solemnity of this address affected the audience, and one gentleman, a person of rank, was so overcome by his feelings, that he fell senseless to the floor. In the congregation was a lad named Luke Short, then about fifteen years old, and a native of Dartmouth. Soon after he went to America, where he passed the rest of his life, first at Marblehead, and afterwards at Middleboro', Mass.

Mr. Short's life was lengthened much beyond the usual time. When a *hundred* years old, he had sufficient strength to work on his farm, and his mental faculties were very little impaired. Hitherto he had lived in carelessness and sin; he was "now a sinner, an hundred years old," and apparently ready to "die accursed." But one day, as he sat in the field, he busied himself in reflecting on his past life. Recurring to the events of his youth, his memory fixed upon Mr. Flavel's discourse above alluded to, a considerable part of which he was able to recollect. The affectionate earnestness of the preacher's manner, the important truth he delivered, and the effects produced on the congregation, were brought fresh to his mind. The blessing of God accompanied his meditation; he felt that he had not "loved the Lord Jesus Christ;" he feared the dreadful "anathema;" conviction was followed by repentance, and at length this aged sinner obtained peace through the blood of atonement, and was "found in the way of righteousness." He joined the Congregational Church in Middleboro', and to the day of his death, which took place in his *one hundred and sixteenth* year, gave pleasing evidences of piety.

On reading the foregoing, the author was forcibly reminded of the words of the divine Watts:—

"Though seed lie buried long in dust,  
It need not deceive our hope;  
The precious grain can never be lost,  
For grace ensures the crop."

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The use of this epithet as applied to Americans, is said to have originated with General Washington. He was very familiar with Jonathan Trumbull, then Governor of Connecticut, a man of sterling worth and patriotic spirit, whose advice was much relied on in matters of moment. On one occasion when an important movement was under consideration, Washington, before giving his decision, said, "I must consult brother Jonathan." The consequence was that, in pursuance of "brother Jonathan's" advice, the enterprise resulted favorably. Hence a by-word arose among our soldiers; thence it reached the British army, and finally brother Jonathan became a national epithet.

HIGH EXAMPLE.

Sir Robert Peel, for many years, had set an example of using his own feet on the Sabbath, to the relief of servants and horses. He might be met frequently walking on that day with some of the female members of his family, mixing freely with the foot-passengers in their walks, and setting an example of a mode of exercise which does not involve the labor of others.







WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

The undersigned members of the committee appointed to examine the classes at the close of the college year, met at the University, Middletown, on Thursday, Aug. 1, and commenced their labors at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Senior class having been examined at the close of their term of study, the examination was confined to the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes. These classes passed through a patient and searching examination in the studies of the year, and, in general, gave the most ample proof of a thorough understanding of them. A few superficial scholars were found in each class, some are such from bad intellectual habits, and others from necessity—having been obliged to spend a portion of the year in teaching, or some other occupation, to raise funds—but it is believed that a larger proportion of the classes than is usual in colleges are entitled to be characterized through scholars in the branches they have studied. Would it not seem, invidious, several names might be selected from each class which appeared before the committee to uncommon advantage. They will have their reward in the pleasure with which they meet the Professors in the lecture-room, and, above all, in a conviction of having done their duty, and should God spare them, they will one day figure conspicuously in the walks of science and literature—they can not be hid; it is therefore unnecessary to urge them more than upon the attention of the public in this connection.

It was evident to the committee that the Faculty of the University fully understand and appreciate the true idea of a course of collegiate instruction—that is, a thoroughly grounded student in the fundamental principles of science. That it is not so much giving the student a knowledge of the arts of practical life, as it is to enable him to grasp the principles which are at the foundation of all the useful arts, and to enable them by process of reasoning—both deductive and inductive—to apply these principles, and push them out to their legitimate results. The Faculty and the Board of Trustees are in agreement upon all questions. The older members of the Faculty have long enjoyed an enviable reputation, and that reputation is steadily rising. The Professors more recently appointed are rapidly acquiring confidence, and there can be no doubt but their future success will give them a place among the first.

The committee are happy to say, that the order which prevailed during their stay at the university was excellent—the students at all times conducting themselves with perfect propriety, both in the recreation-room and about the college premises.

The library, apparatus, cabinet, and the premises in general, are in excellent order—a judicious supervision being everywhere manifest. Finally, the committee would record their most honest and hearty conviction that the Wesleyan University is never in a more healthy condition than at present, and never more worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public. The buildings are improving, although they are not yet wholly unimpaired, and the prospect is that the number of students will gradually increase, and that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual and religious culture of the country will continue to be more and more potent and salutary, until it shall reach the position of usefulness for which its friends for years have been offering unceasing prayer.

GEORGE PECK,  
J. FRAZER,  
D. H. SANBORN,  
L. CROWELL,  
S. CHASE.

PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY—CORRECTION.

The church at Saugus paid last year towards the funds of the "Preachers' Aid Society," more than \$300. This sum was forwarded to Conference and paid to Rev. E. Cooke, who was a member of the Conference Committee. In his report as published in the minutes only \$10.76 is credited to Saugus Society. We do not know who made the mistake, but think it is due to the church in this place that the error should be corrected. We need not tell you, for you know it full well, that this is to us and to future generations, one of the largest extent of territory, a matter of absorbing interest.

Neglect of immediate effort will paralyze the efforts of the Trustees, stop the progress of the work, and, perhaps dangerously, delay the opening of the school two weeks. We will presume, then, that no more is necessary now than an *affectionate and urgent* appeal to you, and our friends through you, and the address referred to above, for prompt aid.

In behalf of the Trustees,  
WM. H. PILSBURY,  
M. H. ROBINSON.

Science and the Arts.

CANAL LOCKS SUPERSEDED.—On the Montreal Canal, at Blacklock Locks [Scotland], the waste of water, time and labor have been obviated by the substitution of a steep incline, with rails and water tight cradles. The boat is lowered by means of a screw, and is raised by a wire rope worked with drums, by the power of a steam engine aided by the descending cradle filled with water. In five minutes a boat is hoisted up the incline, and in the same time lowered. The cradles are worked with the waste of no more water than that displaced by each boat when floated into its cradle. The engineer is a Mr. Leslie, of Edinburgh, who has adopted the plan from American practice, and has introduced the best and most powerful British marine engines, "the scientific world now borrows and lends."—Scientific American.

HOW TO LIGHT THE GAS LAMPS IN A TOWN at once.—The Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, says that a rapid and scientific mode of lighting and extinguishing public gas burners has been invented by a person named Nillatte. The opening of the burner of each lamp is covered with a piece of soft iron, mounted upon a hinge. In connection with this is a wire extending from a galvanic battery the entire length of the service of the gas lamps, and close to the orifice of each burner is a small slip of platinum. The soft iron, becoming a magnet when acted upon by the electric fluid, opens or closes the orifice according to the motion imparted to it; the platinum ignites when it is necessary to light the lamps, and thus every lamp in a large town may be lighted simultaneously, or extinguished in the same way by a different action on this magnetized iron.

SOMETHING NEW.—On Tuesday afternoon the inhabitants of Great, Huddersley were astonished at seeing a train of cars apparently *driving themselves*. A locomotive, invented by Henry Waterman, Esq., consuming its own smoke, had been placed inside of a passenger car. It is constructed with four wheels on each side, and two drivers in the middle. The entire machinery is condensed and inclosed, so that the locomotive appears the same as a car, and is so arranged that the engineer can check its speed almost instantly, whether a train is attached or not. It is about 90 horse power, and is capable of drawing a train of 20 cars. It is intended for use on city railroads, if found practicable.

The Great Ball and upwards of 100 tons of sculpture, excavated by Dr. Layard, are now on their way to England, and may be expected in the course of September. In addition to the Elgin, Phigalian, Lycian, and Broomfield marbles, the British Museum will soon be enriched with a magnificent series of Assyrian sculptures.

The building about to be erected in Hyde Park for the Exhibition of 1851, is to be prepared with galleries. The following statistics will convey a notion of the extent of its capacities: There will be on the ground floor seven miles of tables. There will be 1,200,000 square feet of glass, twenty-four miles of one description of gutter, and 218 miles of sash bar, and in the construction, 4,500 tons of iron will be expended.

Among the novelties produced at the grand agricultural meeting at Exeter, was one which excited the curiosity of all. It was the cooking of the monster joint, called by Mr. Sayer, the "baron and saddle-back of beef à la Magna Charta," weighing 555 lbs. For the first time in the annals of cookery, this was subjected to a new process of roasting by gas. In order to gratify the curiosity of the public, it was placed in the centre of the courtyard, resting on a dripping-pan with bricks around, surrounded with 216 jets of gas, and covered with sheet iron. It took five hours to roast, and consumed 700 feet of gas, of the value of 45 s.

A gentleman residing in Tanton, England, has constructed an unbreakable novel principle, the main feature of which is, that it can be carried in the pocket with ease. He intends sending it to the great exhibition of next year.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14.  
SENATE.—Mr. Mason submitted a protest against admitting California, signed by the following Senators:—Mason, Hunter, Butler, Barnwell, Turner, Soule, Jefferson, Davis, Atchison, Morton, Yale. The Senate declined to enter the protest on the records. Debate on Territorial Bill.

HOUSE.—Discussed Wadsworth's Patent for a Plough, and fixing patent on the Sandy Hook, N. Y. Decided not to rescind the rule limiting certain speeches to five minutes.

SENATE, Thursday, Aug. 15.—Debated Fugitive Slave Bill. Passed bill to admit New Mexico as a Territory—27 to 19.

HOUSE.—On Civil and Diplomatic Bill. Debate on President's last message.

SENATE, Friday, Aug. 16.—Senate not in session.

HOUSE.—Continued debate on Diplomatic and Civil Bill. Discussed mileage question.

SENATE, Saturday, Aug. 17.—Senate not in session.

HOUSE.—Further discussion of Diplomatic and Civil Bill, and mileage. The route is to be continued the same as that by which the mails are transported. No member East of the Rocky Mountains shall get more than \$1000 mileage per session; and no member West of the Rocky Mountains more than \$2000. Considered mileage bill.

SENATE, Monday, Aug. 19.—Senate reported a bill to establish election districts in California. Mr. Jefferson Davis reported a substitute for the bill to raise two additional regiments of cavalry. Discussed Fugitive Slave Bill. Discussed House amendment to Supplementary Census Bill.

HOUSE.—Passed Senate's Supplementary Census Bill. Disagreed respecting arrangement of bills for Utah, California and New Mexico. Debated Civil and Diplomatic Bill.

SENATE, Tuesday, Aug. 20.—Considered bill to establish a new line of mail steamers between New Orleans and Mexico. Discussed Appropriation Bill and minor matters. Proposed to increase pay of Surveyor General of Arkansas, of Superintendents of Mines at Philadelphia and New York, to \$10,000 per annum.

HOUSE.—Discussed Appropriation Bill and minor matters. Proposed to increase pay of Surveyor General of Arkansas, of Superintendents of Mines at Philadelphia and New York, to \$10,000 per annum.

SENATE, Wednesday, Aug. 21.—After an hour's discussion, ordered to engrossment a resolution to purchase 3000 Enfield rifles from the Government. The Fugitive Slave Bill came up, and the discussion was continued till 1 o'clock, by Messrs. Dayton and Berrien against Mr. Pratt's amendment, and by Messrs. Pratt and Mason in its favor, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Having reached the resolution relating to the difficulties with Portugal, some sharp shooting took place between Messrs. Stanton, of Tennessee, and Stevens, of New York, in relation to the Portugal difficulty. Mr. Stanton made charges against President Taylor's administration of hasty action. Mr. Stevens denied its correctness.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, moved for a Committee of Conference on the Supplementary Bill. Adopted. The House then went into a Committee on the General Appropriation Bill. The amendment to strike out \$5000 for the purchase of Greenland Island, was discussed and rejected. The appropriations for diplomatic interest were next under consideration.

The Diplomatic Bill discussion continued until 3 o'clock, without material progress, when the House adjourned.

SENATE, Thursday, Aug. 22.—Mr. Baldwin presented the resolutions of the Connecticut Legislature against the purchase of Greenland Island, and discussed and rejected. The appropriations for diplomatic interest were next under consideration.

The Diplomatic Bill discussion continued until 3 o'clock, without material progress, when the House adjourned.

SENATE, Friday, Aug. 23.—The Indian Indemnity Bill was passed. The Fugitive Slave Bill was rejected—14 to 23.

Mr. Mason's bill for the purpose of inserting the first three sections of Mr. Underwood's substitute instead of his own. The first section was to extend the operation of the bill to the Territories, and to authorize the President to suspend the operation of the bill in any Territory. Also, an additional section, giving U. S. Commissioners concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit and District Judges. Also, striking out the repealing clause in the last section of the bill.

The question of engrossment of the bill then recurring, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment, to authorize the sending an agent to look after free colored persons, and to see that they were not kept in slavery, or imprisoned, or deprived of liberty in Southern ports.

This led to an animated debate, Messrs. Davis, Winthrop and Baldwin, vying in sustaining the amendment, and Mr. Butler, Berrien and Jefferson Davis earnestly opposing it.

Mr. Berrien said it aimed a most deadly blow at Southern institutions, and would lead to the introduction of a bill to suspend the operation of the Fugitive Slave Act in Southern ports. It was moved to a vote, and was carried by a large majority.

After several unsuccessful efforts to postpone, to give time for further discussion, Mr. Davis's amendment was rejected by a large majority.

The bill was then ordered for engrossment, and immediately passed by title.

The Senate then adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE.—In consideration of the bill, the consideration of the General Appropriation Bill was resumed.

The House discussed and passed a great number of amendments, made considerable progress, and adjourned without passing the bill.

Review of the Week.

The European news of the present week is almost entirely devoid of interest. There are some hopes that the war in Schleswig Holstein, which at our previous address had been resumed with renewed vigor and great slaughter on both sides, will be brought to a speedy termination. A protocol has been agreed upon in London by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, in which the claims of Denmark are recognized, and the Prussian Minister has expressed his desire to submit the articles adopted, for the approval of his Government. Meanwhile, the hostile feeling between the two countries is increasing, and the Prussian Minister has been forwarded to Gen. Willisen, upon his signifying his desire for aid, and a report was prevalent among the Prussians, that a support of the claims of the Duchies.—The French President, who had contemplated an extensive tour throughout France, for some reason, has determined to confine his journey to a limited route, to be absent from Paris but about two weeks. Paris has been visited with a deluge of rain, which overflooded a large number of the streets of the city. In some places, water was so deep as to afford opportunities for swimming. In England and Ireland, the crops promise well, and there are indications of an improved business. The question of admitting Baron Rothschild to a seat in Parliament, allowing his oath to be sufficient for the purpose, has been postponed to another session, with the intimation that a bill will be passed removing all disabilities in the way of holding office by the Jews. Among the recent measures of Parliament for relieving the poor, the bill granting the young Duke of Cambridge, cousin to the Queen, a pension of £2000 a year, and giving to Ireland 170,000 additional electors. The question has been introduced to the House, the steamship Atlantic, of Collins's line, has made another short passage to Liverpool, from New York, in less than ten and a half days.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—The *Nashua Gazette* says that a man from Littlefield came to town, purchased a coffin, took it back to his place, dug a grave into it, and laid himself into it himself, took laudanum, waked up next morning and found himself alive, got up and hung himself. He left a letter, with five dollars enclosed to pay for filling up his grave.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH PORTUGAL.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes that Mr. Webster had an interview with the Portuguese Minister, and that the result is an amicable adjustment of all our difficulties with Portugal.

CARLES M. CLAY, says the Bee, addressed an audience of 4000 citizens of Brown County, Ohio, near Ripley, on the 1st inst., being the Anniversary of West India Emancipation. The meeting was attended by men of all parties. Mr. Clay spoke for two hours, and when he concluded, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—Resolved, That we will oppose the propagation of slavery at all times—at all places—by all honorable means—against all odds—without compromise—and to the last extremity.

PROF. WEBSTER.—Sheriff Evelett has issued the invitations to those who are to witness the tragedy of hanging Dr. Webster, on Friday, the 30th. The transcript states that the religious ceremonies antecedent to the execution will take place in the prisoner's cell and the adjoining lobby, and that the prisoner will be accompanied to the gallows by the officers of the law only.

The Mail says: "A paper has been circulated, during the past week, among the more wealthy of our citizens, to raise the sum of \$20,000, to be given to the wife and children of Prof. Webster, to provide for them, and place them above want during life. The paper is headed by Mrs. George Parkman, widow of the murdered man, with the sum of \$200. The subscriptions have already, if not quite, reached the proposed amount."

The New York Tribune says:—We are assured upon good authority, one who professes to know, that Professor Webster has made an ardent and full confession, in which he admits the premeditated murder of Dr. Parkman, thus falsifying his previous statements. This confession is in the hands of the authorities, but will not be made public until after the execution.

THE ELECTION FOR CONGRESS.—The trials in the three unrepresented Districts in this State, for Representatives to Congress on Monday week, resulted as follows: In the first District, the Hon. Samuel A. Eliot was chosen. In the second District, John W. Phelps was elected. Charles W. Upham falls short of election by about one hundred votes. In the fourth District there was no choice. Mr. Palfrey leads. This was the tenth unsuccessful trial to elect a Representative in the fourth District.

JOHN P. HALE.—A Washington correspondent of the *Atlas* says: "I am glad to know that Mr. Hale will not resign his seat during the present Congress, and I have no doubt that he will not resign at all. He is pressed hard to hold on to the end. He ought to do so."

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The twenty-third annual Fair of the American Institute will be opened to the public on the first of October next, at Castle Garden, New York, and all manufacturers, inventors, mechanics, artists, agriculturists, horticulturists, and amateurs, are earnestly requested to prepare the best specimens of their skill or production for exhibition thereat. The Fair is free to competitors from all parts of the world. It will continue open three weeks.

Green, the reformed gambler, is about to attempt the suppression of gambling in New York city, by means of an association of which he is to be executive agent. He is to employ a kind of secret police or spy system, to detect and register their names and chronicle their losses.

ANOTHER SHOT CAMPBELL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, at half-past 8 o'clock, says the *Transcript*, Mr. Edward Roach, at his residence, 42 Salem St., blew out his brains with a shot from a revolver. He was shot in the head, and the bullet entered the brain. He was found by his wife, who called for help, and he was taken to the hospital, but he died before he could be removed.

FROM OREGON.—The "Court" had finished their session, but the result had not been transmitted.

The five Indians convicted of the murder of Dr. Whitman were publicly executed at Oregon City, by hanging, on the 30th of August. The three who were tried for killing a party of emigrants were executed early in May last.

The report that Governor Lane has resigned is confirmed. The country in which the gold has been found is one of the healthiest in the world, and if the mine shall be found to extend over a large region of that country, it may be teeming with an overflowing population.

Mexico seems doomed. The Indians are ravaging all the fertile lands, with murder and rapine, and the Cholera now for the second time is depopulating the central and densely peopled portions of the country.

The Board of Health of Cincinnati have compiled a report of the mortality of the city, from the commencement of the Cholera this summer, say from June 1st to August 10th. From that date to the 10th of August, the number of deaths were 3912, of which 1400 were caused by Cholera, and 1520 were children under five years of age, and 55 without the city.

The state of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun has been very bad, and it is feared that he will not survive the summer. His health has been very bad, and it is feared that he will not survive the summer. His health has been very bad, and it is feared that he will not survive the summer.

Gen. Green, who has just returned from California, has a male and female grizzly bear of the Sierra Nevada, which he succeeded in bringing them alive to the Atlantic States. He was a curiosity indeed. The grizzly bear attains the enormous weight of 2,000 pounds, and the wonderful tales of their world make a curious book. Our trappers and gold diggers have had many encounters with them, and have been fearful that the tiger lions of the Eastern jungle.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS.—The Monomies are to be removed from the vicinity of Green Bay, to a district North of Crow Wing River. A delegation of the Indians, headed by the chief, Mankato, will, July 19th, remove to the new country, for the purpose of locating their residences, selecting farms, etc. The nation numbers about 2,500, and has resided near Green Bay for 200 years.

The Legislature of Rhode Island, at its late session, granted a charter for a Railroad from the Massachusetts line to that of Connecticut, passing through the village of Woonsocket. The bill passed the House by a majority of 100 to 40. The place at which this is to be a part of the legitimate "Air Line." It also understands that a full survey of the route will be made with all possible speed, and that the road will be located and put under contract at the earliest practicable period.

THE CHOLERA BULLETIN OF CINCINNATI, of the 13th inst., indicates the gradual disappearance of the epidemic. The mortality among children under five years of age still continues. Of the fifty-three interments from "other diseases," thirty-two were of the former class.

FROM OREGON.—Gen. Lane, the Governor of Oregon, had left on the 1st of June, seventy-five Klatta Indians and a few men, on an expedition to explore the country, and also for the purpose of making a treaty with the Rogue River Indians, who have lately been committing robberies and depredations on the emigrants.

Gen. Lane's party, which consisted of about 100 men, was attacked by the Indians, and the result was a bloody battle. The Indians were defeated, and the party was rescued.

FISH IN CALIFORNIA.—The deep, cold waters of the Sacramento River, contain several varieties of fish of the first quality. The salmon taken from this stream are large, and of excellent quality, and are sold at a high price. It is said that as much as 100,000 lbs. of salmon can be produced in any other water. The river is constantly fed by the snow from the mountains, and so rapid is its current, that the water retains an unusual degree of cold, and is so cool as to be unpleasant to drink, and hence we do not feel the want of ice so seriously as the people in the States who are compelled to drink water from the melting of snow.

THE BRITISH SHIPPER OF BRAZILIAN YACHTS.—A letter from Rio Janeiro, says that many of the vessels seized had not the remotest connection with the slave trade, being lawfully engaged in the commerce of the country. A small schooner, trading as a freighter, for some twenty years, was seized by the new Revenue Cutter, and burned. Two men were killed by the fire from the fort, which the British returned and soon brought the fort to the British. The British returned and soon brought the fort to the British.

THE CONTOY PRISONERS.—The Contoy prisoners have been released at Mobile, and some have reached New Orleans. It is stated that they have forwarded Mr. Webster a statement of the manner in which they were conveyed into the expedition, and that their treatment at the hands of the Spanish authorities was most cruel. They remained fifty-four days in double bonds, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—Resolved, That we will oppose the propagation of slavery at all times—at all places—by all honorable means—against all odds—without compromise—and to the last extremity.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS are quiet, but refuse to emigrate. Several companies of U. S. troops were still there. Those on the coast are hungry, but those in the interior were afflicted with diarrhoea. Several companies have been ordered to Texas.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—The *Nashua Gazette* says that a man from Littlefield came to town, purchased a coffin, took it back to his place, dug a grave into it, and laid himself into it himself, took laudanum, waked up next morning and found himself alive, got up and hung himself. He left a letter, with five dollars enclosed to pay for filling up his grave.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH PORTUGAL.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes that Mr. Webster had an interview with the Portuguese Minister, and that the result is an amicable adjustment of all our difficulties with Portugal.

CARLES M. CLAY, says the Bee, addressed an audience of 4000 citizens of Brown County, Ohio, near Ripley, on the 1st inst., being the Anniversary of West India Emancipation. The meeting was attended by men of all parties. Mr. Clay spoke for two hours, and when he concluded, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—Resolved, That we will oppose the propagation of slavery at all times—at all places—by all honorable means—against all odds—without compromise—and to the last extremity.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH PORTUGAL.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes that Mr. Webster had an interview with the Portuguese Minister, and that the result is an amicable adjustment of all our difficulties with Portugal.

CARLES M. CLAY, says the Bee, addressed an audience of 4000 citizens of Brown County, Ohio, near Ripley, on the 1st inst., being the Anniversary of West India Emancipation. The meeting was attended by men of all parties. Mr. Clay spoke for two hours, and when he concluded, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—Resolved, That we will oppose the propagation of slavery at all times—at all places—by all honorable means—against all odds—without compromise—and to the last extremity.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH PORTUGAL.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes that Mr. Webster had an interview with the Portuguese Minister, and that the result is an amicable adjustment of all our difficulties with Portugal.

CARLES M. CLAY, says the Bee, addressed an audience of 4000 citizens of Brown County, Ohio, near Ripley, on the 1st inst., being the Anniversary of West India Emancipation. The meeting was attended by men of all parties. Mr. Clay spoke for two hours, and when he concluded, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—Resolved, That we will oppose the propagation of slavery at all times—at all places—by all honorable means—against all odds—without compromise—and to the last extremity.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH PORTUGAL.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes that Mr. Webster had an interview with the Portuguese Minister, and that the result is an amicable adjustment of all our difficulties with Portugal.

CARLES M. CLAY, says the Bee, addressed an audience of 4000 citizens of Brown County, Ohio, near Ripley, on the 1st inst., being the Anniversary of West India Emancipation. The meeting was attended by men of all parties. Mr. Clay spoke for two hours, and when he concluded, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—Resolved, That we will oppose the propagation of slavery at all times—at all places—by all honorable means—against all odds—without compromise—and to the last extremity.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH PORTUGAL.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes that Mr. Webster had an interview with the Portuguese Minister, and that the result is an amicable adjustment of all our difficulties with Portugal.

CARLES M. CLAY, says the Bee, addressed an audience of 4000 citizens of Brown County, Ohio, near Ripley, on the 1st inst., being the Anniversary of West India Emancipation. The meeting was attended by men of all parties. Mr. Clay spoke for two hours, and when he concluded, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—Resolved, That we will oppose the propagation of slavery at all times—at all places—by all honorable means—against all odds—without compromise—and to the last extremity.

PROF. WEBSTER.—Sheriff Evelett has issued the invitations to those who are to witness the tragedy of hanging Dr. Webster, on Friday, the 30th. The transcript states that the religious ceremonies antecedent to the execution will take place in the prisoner's cell and the adjoining lobby, and that the prisoner will be accompanied to the gallows by the officers of the law only.

The Mail says: "A paper has been circulated, during the past week, among the more wealthy of our citizens, to raise the sum of \$20,000, to be given to the wife and children of Prof. Webster, to provide for them, and place them above want during life. The paper is headed by Mrs. George Parkman, widow of the murdered man, with the sum of \$200. The subscriptions have already, if not quite, reached the proposed amount."

The New York Tribune says:—We are assured upon good authority, one who professes to know, that Professor Webster has made an ardent and full confession, in which he admits the premeditated murder of Dr. Parkman, thus falsifying his previous statements. This confession is in the hands of the authorities, but will not be made public until after the execution.

THE ELECTION FOR CONGRESS.—The trials in the three unrepresented Districts in this State, for Representatives to Congress on Monday week, resulted as follows: In the first District, the Hon. Samuel A. Eliot was chosen. In the second District, John W. Phelps was elected. Charles W. Upham falls short of election by about one hundred votes. In the fourth District there was no choice. Mr. Palfrey leads. This was the tenth unsuccessful trial to elect a Representative in the fourth District.

JOHN P. HALE.—A Washington correspondent of the *Atlas* says: "I am glad to know that Mr. Hale will not resign his seat during the present Congress, and I have no doubt that he will not resign at all. He is pressed hard to hold on to the end. He ought to do so."

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The twenty-third annual Fair of the American Institute will be opened to the public on the first of October next, at Castle Garden, New York, and all manufacturers, inventors, mechanics, artists, agriculturists, horticulturists, and amateurs, are earnestly requested to prepare the best specimens of their skill or production for exhibition thereat. The Fair is free to competitors from all parts of the world. It will continue open three weeks.

Green, the reformed gambler, is about to attempt the suppression of gambling in New York city, by means of an association of which he is to be executive agent. He is to employ a kind of secret police or spy system, to detect and register their names and chronicle their losses.

ANOTHER SHOT CAMPBELL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, at half-past 8 o'clock, says the *Transcript*, Mr. Edward Roach, at his residence, 42 Salem St., blew out his brains with a shot from a revolver. He was shot in the head, and the bullet entered the brain. He was found by his wife, who called for help, and he was taken to the hospital, but he died before he could be removed.

FROM OREGON.—The "Court" had finished their session, but the result had not been transmitted.

The five Indians convicted of the murder of Dr. Whitman were publicly executed at Oregon City, by hanging, on the 30th of August. The three who were tried for killing a party of emigrants were executed early in May last.

The report that Governor Lane has resigned is confirmed. The country in which the gold has been found is one of the healthiest in the world, and if the mine shall be found to extend over a large region of that country, it may be teeming with an overflowing population.

Mexico seems doomed. The Indians are ravaging all the fertile lands, with murder and rapine, and the Cholera now for the second time is depopulating the central and densely peopled portions of the country.

The Board of Health of Cincinnati have compiled a report of the mortality of the city, from the commencement of the Cholera this summer, say from June 1st to August 10th. From that date to the 10th of August, the number of deaths were 3912, of which 1400 were caused by Cholera, and 1520 were children under five years of age, and 55 without the city.

The state of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun has been very bad, and it is feared that he will not survive the summer. His health has been very bad, and it is feared that he will not survive the summer. His health has been very bad, and it is feared that he will not survive the summer.

Gen. Green, who has just returned from California, has a male and female grizzly bear of the Sierra Nevada, which he succeeded in bringing them alive to the Atlantic States. He was a curiosity indeed. The grizzly bear attains the enormous weight of 2,000 pounds, and the wonderful tales of their world make a curious book. Our trappers and gold diggers have had many encounters with them, and have been fearful that the tiger lions of the Eastern jungle.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS.—The Monomies are to be removed from the vicinity of Green Bay, to a district North of Crow Wing River. A delegation of the Indians, headed by the chief, Mankato, will, July 19th, remove to the new country, for the purpose of locating their residences, selecting farms, etc. The nation numbers about 2,500, and has resided near Green Bay for 200 years.

The Legislature of Rhode Island, at its late session, granted a charter for a Railroad from the Massachusetts line to that of Connecticut, passing through the village of Woonsocket. The bill passed the House by a majority of 100 to 40. The place at which this is to be a part of the legitimate "Air Line." It also understands that a full survey of the route will be made with all possible speed, and that the road will be located and put under contract at the earliest practicable period.

THE CHOLERA BULLETIN OF CINCINNATI, of the 13th inst., indicates the gradual disappearance of the epidemic. The mortality among children under five years of age still continues. Of the fifty-three interments from "other diseases," thirty-two were of the former class.

FROM OREGON.—Gen. Lane, the Governor of Oregon, had left on the 1st of June, seventy-five Klatta Indians and a few men, on an expedition to explore the country, and also for the purpose of making a treaty with the Rogue River Indians, who have lately been committing robberies and depredations on the emigrants.

Gen. Lane's party, which consisted of about 100 men, was attacked by the Indians, and the result was a bloody battle. The Indians were defeated, and the party was rescued.

FISH IN CALIFORNIA.—The deep, cold waters of the Sacramento River, contain several varieties of fish of the first quality. The salmon taken from this stream are large, and of excellent quality, and are sold at a high price. It is said that as much as 100,000 lbs. of salmon can be produced in any other water. The river is constantly fed by the snow from the mountains, and so rapid is its current, that the water retains an unusual degree of cold, and is so cool as to be unpleasant to drink, and hence we do not feel the want of ice so seriously as the people in the States who are compelled to drink water from the melting of snow.

THE BRITISH SHIPPER OF BRAZILIAN YACHTS.—A letter from Rio Janeiro, says that many of the vessels seized had not the remotest connection with the slave trade, being lawfully engaged in the commerce of the country. A small schooner, trading as a freighter, for some twenty years, was seized by the new Revenue Cutter, and burned. Two men were killed by the fire from the fort, which the British returned and soon brought the fort to the British.

THE CONTOY PRISONERS.—The Contoy prisoners have been released at Mobile, and some have reached New



For the Herald and Journal.

## KING HEZEKIAH.

Jehovah's prophet spoke, and on his bed  
The monarch lay, a sacrifice to death.  
His plume at the fountain soon must break;  
His glass its sands pour out, ere manhood yet  
Had spent its prime, or doffed its glorious strength.  
Back to his heart the crimson tides of life  
Came burdened with disease; and anxious brow  
Were gathered there, low-bending to the couch—  
Where marbled members, vested for the grave,  
Composed in shade, mild. Servants came  
And gently went, while soldiers near their king  
Were leaning on their spears reversed, in woe.  
The rooms of state, the towers and battlements,  
Disrobed of mirth, were clothed in signs of death.  
Upon his couch, beside the palace gate,  
The old Jew leaned, and paid a debt of tears  
And gratitude, for alms and goodly cheer.  
The almoner of God, the noble, pious king,  
Jerusalem mourned, and Israel wept as dead.  
To Sabbath silence sank away the voice  
Of busy streets, while raven's busy flight  
A note must sad have forth of palace woe.  
Upon all hearts the news of sorrow fell.  
And men unwept to weep shed pearls of tears  
Into the urn where royal dust must sleep.  
Then lit the priest his altar-sacrifice,  
And prayed, while Israel bent their face in prayer.  
The temple censer flamed its sacred fire  
To heaven, while cot and mansion were full  
Of seeking, made to God for royal life.  
His tears and cries the king poured out to God.  
The angel of the Covenant was moved!  
And mercy bowed an ear to mortal woe;  
The eloquence of hearts and tears prevailed;  
Returned a soul, redeemed to life by prayer.

ROBERTS.

For the Herald and Journal.

## BONAPARTE.

Desolate on lone Helena's isle,  
He dies who avowed the world;  
The eagle, from his "pride of place,"  
Down to the dust is hurled.  
Deep sighs are heaved from saddened hearts,  
Hot tears unbidden flow;  
And spirits that defied war's wrath,  
With grief are benched low.  
But sure the conqueror's lonely fate,  
From pity claims no tear;  
No dew-drop from affection's fount,  
Falls on the warrior's bier.  
Then why that mourning train around?  
Do they not mourn a friend?  
They sigh o'er proud ambition's fall,  
They weep o'er glory's end.

N. S. H.

Rockland, Me., Aug. 14.

## WORK.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Attend, O Man,  
Uplift the banner of thy kind,  
Advance the ministry of mind.  
The mountain height is free to climb,  
Toil on—Man's heritage is Time!  
Toil on!  
Work on and win—  
Life without work is unenjoyed;  
The happiest are the best employed!  
Work moves and moulds the mightiest birth,  
And grasps the destinies of earth!  
Work on!  
Work sows the seed;  
Even the rock may yield its flower—  
Not so hot hard, but human power,  
Exerted to one end aim,  
May conquer fate, and capture fame!  
Press on!  
Press onward still;  
In nature's centre lies the fire,  
That slow, though sure, doth yet aspire;  
Through fathoms deep of mould and clay  
It splits the rocks that bar its way!  
Press on!  
If nature then  
Lay tame beneath the weight of earth,  
When would her hidden fire know birth?  
Thus Man, through granite Fate, must find  
The path—the upward path of Mind!  
Work on!  
Pause not in fear;  
Preach no desponding, servile view;  
Whatever thou wilt! Thy will may do!  
Strengthen each man's nerve to bend  
Truth's bow, and bid its shaft ascend!  
Toil on!  
Be firm of heart!  
By fusion of unnumbered years  
A Continent its vastness rears!  
A drop, 'tis said, through flint will wear;  
Toil on, and nature's conquest share!  
Toil on!  
Within thyself  
Bright morn, and noon, and night succeed;  
Power, feeling, passion, thought and deed;  
Harmonious blends prompt thy breast—  
Things, angel, love and God hath blest!  
Work on!  
Shall light from nature's depths arise,  
And thou, whose mind can grasp the skies,  
Sit down with fate, and idly rattle?  
No—onward! Let the truth prevail!  
Work on!

## TIME.

There is no remedy for time misspent;  
No healing for the waste of idleness,  
Whose very languor is a punishment  
Heavier than active souls can feel or guess.  
O, hours of indolence and discontent  
Not now to be redeemed! Yet sting not less  
Because I know this span of life is lent  
For lofty duties, not for selfishness—  
Not to be whittled away in aimless dreams,  
But to improve ourselves, and serve mankind,  
Life and its choicest faculties were given.  
Man should be ever better than he seems;  
And shape his acts, and discipline his mind,  
To walk, adorning earth, with hope of heaven.

## SKETCHES.

## BENTON AND WEBSTER.

Grace Greenwood, in a letter to the Saturday Evening Post, thus graphically notes the impressions made upon her by the two most noticeable men in the Senate, at the time of her visit, some weeks since:  
"On Monday we had a great though not very lengthy speech from Benton. It was a clear, condensed, and powerful argument, as you will perceive, though not so vividly in the reading. In the manner of Mr. Benton there is often a fierce and terrible force. His sarcasm is keen and scathing, and his tones, looks and gestures, barb and drive home his stinging words. He is a proud, stern, lordly and uncompromising speaker—always manifesting a hearty and honest contempt for wordy patriotism and political blarney—all the honeying and humbugging of constituents, the cant and cant of Buncombe oratory."  
"He is no juggler, nor tumbler—no player with balls and feathers—he favors you with no tight rope acrobatics, and throws you no somersets, but strides into the ring as a fierce and hardy

gladiator, or a stout boxer, not to play, but to fight. He is always in earnest, always confident, and follows up an opponent with the sure, unflinching, remorseless eagerness of a blood-hound on the scent.

"It is surprising how mildly the speeches of Mr. Benton read, compared with their spoken effect. His manner is at times strikingly dramatic in its bitter, unmitigated severity—and some of his tones are enough to chill one's blood, he is so cold and deliberate even in his passion. He does not board the enemy's ship with spike and brand, nor fire it with grenades—but crushes down upon it like some ponderous iceberg. In that portion of his late speech in which he made his exulting and merciless exposure of what he pronounced the dishonest compromise plot—grasping the bill and holding it up as a 'criminal,' it was curious to mark the effect of his words and manner on the three great leaders opposed to him.

"A fire kindled in the wan cheek, and shot from the keen eye of Clay. Webster's sternest glance gleamed out from beneath the black ledge of his lowering brow—beneath the weighty countenance of Cass wore a shocked and mildly indignant expression, 'for self and partners,' seeming to say, as the worthy Falstaff would have said, 'How the world is given to lying! There are but three honest politicians in America, and one of them is fat and grows old.'

"Colonel Benton seems full of calm, determined energy and endurance. There is about him no sign of yielding or decay. The cold, steady look of his eye, and his thin, compressed lips, show an almost superhuman strength of will—patient, even more than vehement, unwearying, unconquerable—ever renewing itself, and putting out some fresh manifestation of its vitality and its vigor. In personal intercourse, Benton is so to be, at times, exceedingly proud, distant, and haughty. One reason for this may be that he is not always rightly approached. A proud man respects pride in another, and his occasional affability certainly has the more meaning and effect, that it is neither common nor assumed.

"On Wednesday, Mr. Webster spoke in favor of the Compromise bill. I then admired him greatly, but was by no means carried away by enthusiasm. The granite-like grandeur of his head, the solemnity of his tones and manner, the severe beauty of his language, the symmetry of his style, are certainly impressive, but not mastering or electrifying. Outward warmth and central force, intensity of feeling and earnestness of purpose, are too obviously wanting. True, he seems serious in most that he says, but rather doggedly than deeply so. Even his wit is a sort of heavy and elephantine playfulness—his humorous sallies light up his own dark face but for an instant, and seldom call forth a genial and irresistible response. People laugh when Webster leads the way, from patriotic and party considerations.

"In the course of his speech, the distinguished statesman commented with almost annihilating contempt on the 'Wilsonian proviso'—stood thereupon down the political 'thunder,' once claimed as his peculiar property—like an old lion growling at the echo of his own roar. But the galleries applauded, and his admirers will probably receive this speech as they receive all the words of the great leader, as manna from the seventh political heaven. By-the-by, his enemies might say that his principles resemble the celestial food of the Israelites in another respect—were not every morning; and in yet another—will not do to keep."

## A GENEROUS DOG.

My oldest son was crossing the fields in the country some distance from any dwelling, when he was pursued by a large and fierce dog, belonging to the gentleman whose land he was crossing. The dog was alarmed, and ran for his life. He struck into a piece of woods and the dog gained upon him, when he looked around to see how near the creature was, and stumbling over a stone, he pitched off a precipice and broke his leg. Unable to move, and at the mercy of the beast, the poor fellow saw the dog coming down upon him, and expected to be seized and torn; when, to his surprise, the dog came near, perceived that the boy was hurt, instantly wheeled about and went off for that aid which he could not render himself. There was no one within the reach of the child's voice, and he must have perished there, or have dragged his broken limb along, and destroyed it, so as to render amputation necessary, if the dog did not bring him help. He held up his leg, and it hung at a right angle, showing him plainly the nature of his misfortune, and the necessity of lying still. The dog went off toward the nearest house and barked for help. Unable to arrest attention, he made another visit of sympathy to the boy, and then ran to the house, there making such demonstrations of anxiety that the family followed him to the place where the child lay. Now observe that this dog was pursuing this boy as an enemy; but the moment he saw his enemy prostrate and in distress, his rage was turned to pity, and he flew to his relief. Here was true feeling, and the course he pursued showed good judgment. He was a dog, but he was a gentleman. Very few men, not all Christians, help their enemies when they are down. Some do not help their friends when they fall. This dog was better than many men who claim to be good men. I do not say that he reasoned in this matter; but there is something in his conduct on this occasion that looks so much like the right kind of feeling and action, that I think it deserves to be recorded to his credit. As few dogs will read the record, I commend the example to all mankind for their imitation.—Cor. Phil. Presbyterian.

## THE BIBLE.

Children, do you love the Bible? Remember this is a question of vital moment. You cannot love Christ without love to the Bible—you cannot delight in prayer without delight in the Scriptures—you cannot value holiness unless you value the word of God—you cannot be prepared for heaven, unless you bind the Gospel to your hearts. How ardently we long that every Sabbath School child, and especially every older scholar, may daily consult, highly value, and supremely love the Bible!

## "SAID" AND "DONE."

Once upon a time, on a Sunday afternoon, a lad was so lying in his motions that he did not get to the church door till the congregation were coming out; and he said to the first man he met—  
"What! is it all done?"  
"No," said the man; "it's all said, but I'm thinking it will be a long time before it will be all done."—Dayspring.

## TOUCHING INCIDENT.

A touching incident occurred recently at a steam-boat sinking on the Missouri river, near St. Louis. Among the persons who were swept overboard, was a woman, and a boy about twelve years of age. A man on board the steamer seeing the boy buffeting the waves just beyond the boat, threw him a rope, and called to him to take hold of it. The little fellow replied, "Never mind me—I can swim—save mother." They were both rescued.

The promise of God is but the birth of the purpose of God.

## LAURA BRIDGMAN'S HABITS OF LIFE.

Her health has not been uniformly good, and there have been times when we were alarmed about her. She lost her appetite, pined away, and became very feeble, though her spirits did not flag; she bore up bravely, recovered, and became again strong, active and buoyant with animal spirits and gaiety.

She is fond of exercise in the open air, and walks from four to six miles daily, beside taking care of her room, and occupying herself about the house. Her diet is spare and simple. She eats rather to satisfy hunger than to tickle her palate.

Her life is very uniform. This is found to be necessary, because departure from her usual habits causes excitement, which is sometimes injurious.

She is a light sleeper, and wakes at an early hour. Her capacity for perceiving the lapse of time seems uncommonly good, and, with the aid of certain regularly occurring events, enables her to ascertain pretty accurately the hour. For instance, she often perceives, by a slight vibration of the floor and walls, when any of the domestics are astir, and she rises immediately. She then takes her bath, arranges her hair very neatly, and with much care, for the day, puts on a common dress, and proceeds to put her room in order. Not a scrap of paper, not a particle of dirt escapes her notice. She puts up every book in the case, places the furniture in order, and makes everything tidy. If she completes this task before it is time to go to breakfast, she sits down and sews diligently during the few moments there may be to spare.

At the table, she helps herself to her food, and manages her fork and spoon very dexterously. She eats moderately, and with great deliberation, sitting a long while at her meals, and never likes to be hurried. She loves to have some one within reach, with whom she can occasionally exchange words.

After breakfast, the teacher reads to her portions of the Scriptures, and then takes a sort of review of her conduct and actions the day before, making such remarks in commendation or criticism as may be desirable. Her diary is then examined and criticised. Her letters are also examined, (for she has many correspondents) to see if they are legibly written.

She is aware that the countenance is an index of the state of the mind, and the expression of her own changes with varying conditions of bodily or mental well-being; hence, after this morning self-examination, she sometimes asks her teacher what her countenance expresses.

Her lessons now begin, and continue through the morning simultaneously with the lessons for the classes in the institution, being each three quarters of an hour, with a recess of a quarter of an hour between them.

At this time she is studying algebra, geography, and history. She is very intent upon her lessons; she continually asks questions upon various subjects connected with them, and is willing at any time to forego a recess rather than break off.

She is acquiring a fondness for works of fancy, the nature of which she begins to understand. She is at this time much interested in "Neighbors," which her teacher is reading to her.

The lessons over, she dresses for dinner. She is careful and pains-taking with her toilette, but never in a fluster. She is considerate about her appearance, but never anxious. She is fond of dress, but with a tact that seems incomprehensible, she avoids everything gaudy, odd, or in bad taste.

She takes dinner at one o'clock, at the table with the blind, and generally contrives to exchange words frequently with whoever is sitting within her reach. She eats as sparingly and as slowly at dinner as at breakfast; indeed, she is always a "dainty eater."

After dinner she takes her work and sews, or knits, or makes purses, bags, or chains, as the case may be, and works very busily and very neatly. She is a good needle-woman, and is very expert and dexterous at making various articles of female handicraft. If her teacher, or any one of her friends, sits within her reach, she frequently holds out her hand to exchange a word; but, notwithstanding this interruption, she is so diligent and nimble at her work, that she performs a good task.

This over, she goes out to walk with her teacher, and spends two or three hours in exercise, either taking a long stroll into the country, or through the streets. Sometimes she takes a few pennies or some fruit, and requests her teacher to give them to any poor woman or child she may meet. She is fond of going into town "shopping." She is expert at examining patterns, and chaffering about bargains, though she is too guileless to think of "beating down" the seller.

She takes this time to make calls upon her friends and acquaintance, of whom she has many. She gossip good-naturedly about every-day trifles, and gravely about the weightier matters of births, deaths, and marriages. Of what is called "scandal," she is still in blessed ignorance. She must feel of any new caps or bonnets, examine any new dresses or ornaments, and note any novelty in the fashion thereof. She must greet all the guests, make them all shake hands with her teacher, fondle the children and dandle the baby. Such intercourses give her great pleasure and some profit, and would give her more, were it not that most people reverse the ordinary rule, and desire to have her talk rather than to talk themselves. In intercourse with others, they wish to give all and take nothing; with her they incline to take all and give nothing. This is not fair, and is not profitable to Laura. In the commerce of ideas at least, there should be free trade and entire reciprocity, else half its benefits are lost.

She returns home to supper, after which she writes in her diary, or attends to some correspondence, for an hour or so. She then takes her work and occupies herself busily. She seems perfectly happy when by herself and unnoticed; she is better pleased, however, to have any one sit near her, even if they do not speak together. But she is most happy when her teacher sits within her reach, so that she can occasionally exchange a word and a laugh with her, and when any emotion arises, can throw her arms around her neck and kiss her, which she often does, in the most earnest and touching manner. Usually, however, she is interrupted in the evening by some "callers"—a neighbor, one of the blind scholars, or a domestic.

She receives every one, however simple or humble, with an earnest welcome, and busies herself equally for all in getting them seats, and seeing that they are pleasantly occupied. A humble domestic sometimes comes up to take lessons in reading, which Miss Wight is kind enough to give her, and Laura is as glad to meet her, and as ready and happy to aid her, as though she were the richest lady in the land.

She retires to bed at 9 o'clock, as a matter of habit and duty, but never from a sense of drowsiness, for she never seems sleepy. She is wide awake, bright and cheerful to the last.

Sunday brings some change. Her work is laid aside, and her regular lessons are omitted. But the day brings no gloom or austerity. She regards it as a pleasant day—a day of relaxation from ordinary labor—a day devoted more than others to thoughtful self-communion; to a consideration and enjoyment of the blessings and pleasures of life; to social relations, and duties, and joys. She would no more think of sup-

pressing a hearty laugh, or repressing any outbreak of mirthfulness, on Sunday, than on any other day; it is truly a day of thanksgiving, and surely the most acceptable worship that she or any one can pay is that of a glad and grateful heart.

This reminds me that upon one of the visits of Governor Briggs, just after he had issued a proclamation for the annual "Fast Day," Laura asked him earnestly why he did not rather make a proclamation for two Thanksgiving Days in the year, rather than for a Thanksgiving in the Autumn, and a Fast in the Spring.

On Sunday she writes letters to her relatives and friends. She takes great interest in her brothers, particularly in the youngest, who is a boy at school. She writes him long letters, filled with good advice, touching his health, and his improvement in his studies, and his conduct generally. Such is the daily course of her life, which is seldom interrupted.—Dr. Howe's Report.

## THE HIGHER LAW.

A deal of senseless reproach and denunciation has been heaped upon Governor Seward, of New York, for his recent declaration in the Senate, of allegiance to a "Power above the Constitution." Great men and little men, from Daniel Webster down, have vied with each other in their flippant abuse of the man who dared give utterance to such a sentiment. In their judgment, such a sentiment was political blasphemy, to be expiated by no punishment short of political death. This punishment, Senator Pratt, a free-eating slaveholder from Maryland, deemed himself called to carry into execution. Accordingly, seizing the occasion of an amendment offered to the Omnibus Bill by the signing New York Senator, he proceeded to make an exterminating onslaught on him, charging him with perjury, in taking the oath to support the Constitution, while he acknowledged a "higher law." The attack was of the most coarse and insolent character, and such as would disgrace any gentleman, not trained in the gentlemanly business of hazarding any sentiment inconsistent with the truest allegiance to the Constitution. The Senator from Maryland would take no denial and no explanation. He even threatened to have the New York Senator expelled for his audacious acknowledgment of a "higher law." This last threat called up Senator Hale of this State, who, after alluding to Governor Seward's amendment, announced himself also a believer in that "higher law," and, as such, also a candidate for expulsion.—Independent Democrat.

But there was one remark of the Senator from Maryland that I wish to advert to. I do not know that I understood the precise offense which the Senator from New York has committed, for which the honorable Senator from Maryland has suggested his expulsion. If it be the announcement that there was a higher law than the Constitution, and which we are bound to obey at all times and at all hazards, I myself ought to be expelled, because I believe it. I thought when the Senate went into the choice of a chaplain to perform the ceremony of offering prayer and supplication, that we did recognize that there was a higher power over us, and I have not heard of late years that it was a crime to recognize a power higher than human power.

Mr. Pratt, (in his seat.) No one denies that. Mr. Hale. I do remember, recorded in ancient and sacred history, an occasion somewhat analogous to this. It is recorded that on a certain occasion the princes and governors and mighty men of the realm got together, and suggested to the King of Babylon to publish a decree that whoever should put any prayer or petition to any other than the King, for the space of three days, (it was limited to three days only, let it be remembered,) should be cast into a den of lions; and I have not heard that the decree was enforced but three days. The operation was such that it never was renewed in the kingdom of Babylon; and I have never heard of any country, civilized or savage, where it has been a crime to acknowledge, as individuals, the power of God, or to put the provisions of our Constitution above the behests of the King of kings. What an idle mockery it is to stand up and reverently kiss the Holy Book, and call upon Him to help us to maintain its precepts, when in our hearts we maintain that our Constitution is above even his supreme authority! Sir, if this is a crime, I am a criminal. If the Senate is to be expurgated of everybody who believes that sentiment, let the work commence, and let it commence now. Let the preamble show what is the offense of which they are guilty; that is, that they believed, high and exalted as the sentiments they entertain of the wisdom and power of the Constitution which our fathers formed—that they irreverently believed that there was a power higher even than that power, to which republicans as well as kings must bow in submission. If it be a crime, Sir, I plead guilty to it. I will not put the Senator from Maryland nor anybody else to the trouble of proving it. I admit it; I believe it. Sir, I believe that you have no right even to bring the supremacy of your republic into conflict with the commands of the Most High. I believe that sentiment in its broadest sense, and I have heretofore supposed that in the action of our Government, and the sentiment of our Government, we had not yet, in the plenitude of our power and in the unbridled state of our pride, come to that pitch of presumption that it was to be considered an offense against the Constitution to bow reverently to the power of the Most High.

## STATE OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

About a year ago, many of our readers had an opportunity of seeing the acquaintance of Professor Johnston, the distinguished agricultural chemist, at Syracuse, when he delivered an address at the State Fair. He has since returned to England, and at a late meeting of a Farmer's Club in Berkshire, gave a short account of his tour in America. An abstract of his observations will be read here, we presume, with some interest.—Emancipator.

"The Professor mentioned that the state of agriculture in the Northern parts of America, in our own provinces, and in New England, was generally what the state of agriculture in Scotland probably was eighty or ninety years ago. In some parts of New Brunswick they are very nearly in the precise condition in which Scotland was 120 years ago. Go as far West as you like, the same general description applies to the whole. In regard to the cultivation of land in America, its condition arises from a variety of causes, and very few considerations will enable you to understand how it has come about. If you ask yourself to what class does the majority of emigrants belong, you will have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion. Look at the great crowds of people who go from Ireland, from the

Highlands of Scotland—ask yourself of what class they consist—what amount of intelligence and agricultural knowledge they possess, and in the answer to this you will at once find the key to the state of the land in the whole Northern part of America.

"Now, what has been their procedure—by what kind of procedure have they brought about the state of exhaustion to which the soil has been reduced? Of course in speaking of the exhausted soil he did not refer to the virgin soil which had never received the plough or the spade, but to the soil under their cultivation, and which they were now exhausting. The fact was in the first place cut down, and burned, after which the ashes were scattered, and a crop of wheat and oats was sown; when this crop was cut down and another was sown; but they did not always remove the straw—they they did not trouble themselves with any manure. The second year they sowed it again, and harrowed it, and generally took three crops in succession. When they can take no more out of it, they either sow grass seeds, or, as frequently, let it seed itself. They will then sometimes cut hay for twelve, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen or twenty years in succession; in fact, so long as they can get half a ton an acre from it. The land was then broken up, and a crop of oats taken—then potatoes, then a crop of wheat, and then hay for twelve years again; and so the same course was repeated. Now this was the way in which this exhaustion is brought about. This exhaustion existed in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower Canada, in Upper Canada to a considerable extent, over the whole of New England, and extended even into the State of New York. Well, but what steps were they taking to remedy this? Were they doing anything to bring back the land to a productive condition, and in order to do this, were they taking steps to put any knowledge into the hands of those who cultivate it? Now on those points he was happy to say that he could speak favorably. But what inducement had they to make these exertions? They grew corn enough—they have no want of agricultural produce as we have; but when he told them what was the condition of New England in reference to the Western States they would understand. All the new States—all the virgin land where wheat was cultivated—yielded a crop for little or nothing, but in the State of Michigan, between Lakes Superior and Erie, the average produce was not twelve bushels an acre; but it was got for nothing. In New Brunswick, which was very thinly populated, he was told that ten bushels an acre paid well—but the produce was not large. In the Western States they were unable to produce it very cheaply. At the time I was there the prices varied from 60 to 80 cents a bushel—that is, 100 cents, being 4s. 4d. In the extensive Western States and part of New York, where it was shipped to England, the price varied according to the distance. Now, the condition of things in the Western States in reference to England was precisely the same as the condition of England in reference to the wheat-growing countries of the Baltic. The condition of the farmers was exceedingly bad, and in Maine he was informed that they were all in a state of bankruptcy. The land was all mortgaged, which hung like a millstone round their necks, and was worse even than the state of the farmers in this country.

Time, with all its celerity, moves slowly on to him whose whole employment is to watch its flight.—Johnson.

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

Mr. JACOB BRIDGES died in Charlotte, Me., July 1st. Bro. B. was converted to God about thirty years since, through the faithful labors of the Rev. E. F. Newell, and was by him received into the M. E. Church; of which he lived a faithful member, and died much lamented by the church and all who knew him. He was a good man, "full of faith and the Holy Ghost." And to him death had no terrors; it was but the voice of his heavenly Father to call him to his home in heaven. His trust was in the Lord Jesus Christ, and while he stood on Jordan's stormy banks, he sang—  
"My suffering time will soon be o'er,  
Then I shall sigh and weep no more;  
My ransom soul will soon be free,  
To meet my God in endless day."  
And then fell asleep in Jesus. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit; that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

CYRUS PHENIX.

Cherryfield, Me., Aug. 13.

Bro. JONATHAN TYLER, a licensed local preacher, died in Windsor, Me., July 28, aged 67 years. Bro. T. experienced religion about forty years ago, and joined the Baptist Church; about thirty years ago he joined the Methodist E. Church in this place, and remained a good member until death. He was a man of strong faith, and an advocate for that religion that has power and life in it. He was esteemed by all who knew him as an honest and good man; the Gospel he had recommended to others was his support in death. He selected the following text for his funeral sermon; Tim. 2: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and requested that the writer of this should attend the services at his funeral.

Moses DONNELL.

Wm. SPOKESFIELD, JR., died in Campton, N. H., July 16, aged 38 years, of bleeding of the lungs. Ten years he was a consistent follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. He was a member of the Calvinist Baptist Church, but a constant attendant of the Methodist Church. His companion being a Methodist, his house was a home for our preachers, many of whom were his hospitable. He was a good man and died in peace, triumphing in the Lord.

J. G. SMITH.

Plymouth, N. H., Aug. 13.

JEREMIAH STILES died in Waterford, Me., July 29. Father Stiles had been a member of the Methodist E. Church for fifty years. He was not a man of many words or of much show in the world; but his life for a half century had been such as to cause even the enemies of the cross to acknowledge that he was a strictly honest and good man. His house has been the home of the weary itinerant for many years; but now the church, with his wife and children, are called to mourn the loss of a friend and father. The circumstances of his death were affecting; and peculiarly so, because he was taken suddenly. He was attending to the usual duties of life when a severe pain, resulting from an obstruction in the chest, warned him of his sudden dissolution; and in a few hours he lay in the icy arms of death. But death was no terror to him—it found him pursuing the same uniform Christian course that he had during life. The triumph of the last hours were marked by the most tender manifestation of affection directed to his wife and family; and no less so toward his kind physician, around whose neck he threw his arms, and gave utterance to the most tender emotions of a nature sanctified by the grace of God.

SWANTON RANKS.

Otisfield, Me., Aug. 14.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

NELSON'S CHINESE LUSTRAL WASHING FLUID. For Washing in Hot and Cold Water. Manufactured by J. S. FRASER & CO., and put up in Cases containing 12 Quarts or 12 Pint Bottles.  
The multitude of wretched imitations of this celebrated Fluid, with which every town is now teeming, renders it necessary to caution the public against being misled by the appearance of the Labels and Bottles, which are got up to imitate as far as possible those of NELSON'S CHINESE LUSTRAL WASHING FLUID. Indeed the extraordinary success which has attended the sale of this Fluid, has caused some unscrupulous persons, to attempt to imitate it, and to the outside of the bottle. The fact that the bottles have been so often imitated, has been a source of anxiety to the proprietors, and they have been obliged to issue, as a security, a gratifying proof of the estimation in which NELSON'S WASHING FLUID is held by the public.

The following from the two most distinguished practical Chemists in America, is a sufficient guarantee of the value of the Genuine Nelson's Chinese Lustral Washing Fluid:—  
"Boston, February 2, 1859. I have examined a bottle of Nelson's Washing Fluid, and find it to be a most valuable and useful preparation. It mixes readily with soap, and adds to its efficacy in removing grease and dirt, while it does not injure the clothing, if used according to the directions of the manufacturer."  
(Signed) CHARLES T. JACKSON.

"New York, May 28, 1859. I have examined a bottle of Nelson's Washing Fluid, and find it to be a most valuable and useful preparation. I can now recommend it to the public as a good and useful article for rendering the process of washing more thorough and speedy, and with less injury to the fabric, than can be effected by the ordinary mode. It is especially adapted for colored goods."  
(Signed) JAMES E. CHILTONS, M. D., Chemist.

The best testimonials in favor of this Fluid, are to be found in the personal experience of those who use it, among whom are thousands of the wealthiest families, and the most humble walks of life—all giving their testimony in its favor, as the most effective, safe, time and labor-saving preparation, ever introduced into the commerce of the world. It is a beautiful white, without injuring the finest fabrics.  
CAUTION. Be sure you purchase, that the name of V. NELSON, is on the directions attached to each bottle, and that the labels on the bottles are empty; as they have been long ago put into circulation by some unscrupulous persons, and peddled round the country.  
Sold wholesale by DAN A. FARHAR & HYDE, Manufacturers' Agents; and at retail by Grocers generally throughout the country.

Orders from the country, sent by Express or by letter, will meet with prompt attention.  
July 17 4w

## NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

The subscribers, aware of the adulterations practiced in preparing and powdering Drugs and Medicines, and the difficulty experienced in distinguishing the pure, have arranged to have most of these articles powdered in their establishments. Samples of Drugs in their original state, to be kept for comparison, and he has requested Dr. A. A. HAYS, State Assayer, to analyze at any time such preparation as may appear of doubtful genuineness, before offering them for sale, thereby insuring to physicians pure Drugs and Medicines.  
WM. BROWN.

N. B. With the above arrangement all can be supplied with pure and unadulterated medicines. Physicians of Boston and vicinity are invited to call and examine the above arrangement, and see samples of pure Drugs and Medicines. No need allowed to put up prescriptions except those of long experience and perfect masters of their profession.  
The sale of all Family Goods, Confectionery, Soda, &c. discontinued on the Sabbath. Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines dispensed as usual on that day.  
May 15 6mos

## SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS. PARTICULAR.

Attention will be paid to furnish Sabbath School Books from all of the different Departments at the lowest Depository prices. Likewise, a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, well adapted to Sunday Schools, and Adult Libraries, will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at the very lowest prices.  
March 6

## MICHAEL DYER, JR., ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

SENIOR AT LAW, No. 29 Court Street, (Tudor's Building, Office 24) Boston.  
May 22 6mos

## LANGDON &amp; CO'S MERCHANDISE.

FOR EXPRESS, for transmission of Packages, Boxes, Merchandise, &c., through the North part of New Hampshire. Offices—At Railroad Exchange, Court Square, Boston, and at the Passenger's Office, New York, N. Y.  
D. R. BURNHAM. JAMES F. LANGDON.  
Jan 16

## METHODISM IN EARNEST. SIXTH EDITION IN PRESS.

"We are willing to hazard our reputation for critical accuracy, by affirming that the whole compass of Methodist literature does not furnish a volume of the same dimensions better calculated to be useful."—Editor N. Christ. Advocate.  
TO CLASS LEADERS who may wish to supply their classes with this work, we will send SEVEN copies for \$5. Send to R. W. ALLEN, Warren, N. D. Wicks, Fall River, or C. H. PERCIE, Boston.  
May 29 6mo

## PEARL MARTIN, DEALER IN CARPETS.

ings, Matting, Bookings, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rugs, Transparent Window Shades and Fixtures.  
No. 55 Hanover St., near Blackstone St., Boston.  
April 17

## PATRONIZED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.